

The
**INTERNATIONAL
TEAMSTER**

FEBRUARY, 1944



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS... CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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Throw In Your Dough, Bro!

ONCE AGAIN, Uncle Sam is asking us to spare a dime. The fourth war loan is in progress to finance the huge cost of invading the continent of Europe and invading, perhaps, the islands of Japan.

The cost of such huge undertakings is terrific. The mind cannot grasp the astronomical figures involved.

But the mind can grasp the lives involved. We know that hundreds, maybe thousands, of the 105,000 Teamsters now in the armed forces will die on the invasion beaches of Europe and Asia.

We also know that more of them will die if they lack the proper weapons and the equipment to support them when they land.

The money we lend the government in the fourth war loan will provide the weapons and equipment. It will guarantee that every American has a chance for his life when he lands in enemy territory. He will have a chance to kill a Jap or German before they kill him. He will have a chance to come home again and slide behind the wheel of his truck when the war has finally ended.

To give a fighting Teamster that chance, no working Teamster will hesitate.

Such support of our fighting men is the least anyone can contribute. In fact, it is not a contribution at all. It is a loan. The government pays you back four dollars for every three dollars you invest in war bonds.

That money you have laid away may look pretty good to you in the uncertain days after the war when industry is readjusting itself to peacetime production.

You, personally, gain in two ways when you buy war bonds. You get a bonus on your money and you lay away something for an emergency.

But the important thing you gain is the added assurance that victory will come. Victory will protect every advantage you have in living under a form of government like this.

The more money the government spends now in the final attack, the quicker peace will come and the lower our casualties will be.

There is only one place for the government to get that money and that is from the pockets of its citizens.

Victory is cheap if it takes nothing but your money.

Uncle Sam is getting ready to throw down his blue chips. The sky is the limit from here on in. The winner takes all and the loser will be lucky to come out with his shirt.

Throw in your dough, brother, this may be the last hand!

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLI

FEBRUARY, 1944

Number 3

Tobin Looks at Russian Labor Suggests U. S. Mission to Study Conditions

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

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WHEN this writer was in England in 1942 on a mission for the President and also attending the British Trades Union Congress as a delegate representing the American Federation of Labor, there was considerable talk among the leaders of British labor indicating a desire to get closer to the labor movement of Russia, to the end that they might be helpful to each other in the great struggle that both countries were having against their enemies, as a result of the war.

There had been several meetings in London of representatives of the labor movements of both countries, and British labor went so far as to send a delegation to Russia to look into the conditions of the workers in Russia and to investigate their trade union movement.

This was a delegation seeking information. Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, was a member of the delegation. He was the leader in the promotion of better understandings and closer relations between the two countries on labor matters.

A meeting was held shortly before I went to England and it was decided by both sides that they invite the labor movement of the United States to participate in the conferences, understandings and agreements, and

the new organization would be called the Anglo-American-Russian Conference. In addressing the British Trades Union Congress I did not refer to this contemplated alliance.

During the sessions of the congress a report was made of what had taken place in the discussions dealing with this subject. It seemed to me that the British Trades Union Congress had very heartily and enthusiastically approved of the proceeding although some of the members of the committee who had gone to Russia had not been overly enthusiastic about the form of labor movement they had found in Russia.

I could understand very readily the reason for this enthusiasm on the part of the British labor men to create such a conference. Britain had then been suffering and had already been severely damaged by the Germans, while Russia was then making a desperate fight to hold back the Germans; in other words, Russia was taking the heat off of England at this particular time.

When an invitation was extended to the American Federation of Labor that they participate in these conferences the members of the executive council decided that the Russian labor movement was not a free labor movement and that we could not class them as free agents of labor.

Therefore we could not recognize them as being in the same kind of labor organization as the American and British toilers. In other words, because the chief officers of the labor movement in Russia are appointed by the government and in many instances are not what we consider working men representing the toilers; because the government makes the rates, the conditions under which the workers shall work and be employed; and because the workers, if they cause any unnecessary trouble by dissenting, are punished, we considered it a government-controlled institution in which the workers had very little to say and in which there was very little freedom.

Consequently the Executive Council of the AFL refused to participate or join with

the British-Russian conference body. The executive council of the federation, however, did decide they would at any time enter into conversations with the representatives of the British trade union movement. The British trade union movement could then report the expressions and declarations of the American Federation of Labor to the representatives of the Russian labor movement and also report back to the AFL the desires, declarations and resolutions of the Russian labor movement.

Thus, the British labor movement would act as a liaison agent between the American Federation of Labor and the Russian labor movement. The convention of the American Federation of Labor sustained and approved this procedure by the executive council in its convention in 1942 in Toronto, Canada.

The CIO representatives, however, decided to go along with the British labor movement and meet the Russian or any other group that called themselves organized workers. The British trade union movement did not accept the offer of the CIO because if they had done so they would have run the risk of having the American Federation of Labor sever its friendly, fraternal relations which have existed for the past 40 years.

As the situation stands at the present time, there are exchanges of delegates between the British trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor, and the Russian question has not been discussed in recent months.

There was no feeling on the part of the American Federation of Labor against the working people of Russia. They were considered just the same as those in Germany and Italy, where the workers are not allowed to organize freely, select their own officers, draft their own wage scales or strike in accordance with the laws when necessary to obtain a betterment of their conditions. Unless they are permitted to do these things, their organizations amount to nothing.

The difference between the government of Russia and the government of the United States is that in Russia the state owns everything and controls everything, even the population or manpower, as well as industry and capital; whereas in a democracy the people control, and the representatives of the people make the laws.

If the laws are not satisfactory a majority can have other representatives elected and the laws repealed. Capital also has its rights within the law, and what the labor movement of America believes in is free exercise and fair play for honest capital, with proper checks.

The principal feeling against the Communist government of Russia by the American working men was because the workers were not free, in our judgment; they were not free to express themselves. They were not free to worship. They were not free to do many other things.

There may be — and there undoubtedly was — some need of such a form of government in Russia as now prevails, and no one can say that the masses of the people of Russia have not demonstrated that under their present form of government they have accomplished miracles.

No one can deny this, but for the United States to attempt to clean up Russia and its form of government would be disastrous, unjust and unfair. For Russia to come to the United States with its agents and endeavor to change the form of government adopted by a majority of the people, even by creating mild revolutions within the labor movement was what the masses of the American people rebelled against.

As we know in this country, especially those of us who have held positions within

the labor movement, the Communist agents scattered throughout this country in the years that are past did everything in their power to destroy the legitimate labor movement by creating trouble within it.

However, since Russia entered the war it has been a changed Russia, in our opinion, and it has done things that deserve the approval and the gratefulness of every freedom-loving individual in the world.

Certainly it was fighting to preserve its own freedom, its own Russia, but in doing so it also preserved and helped to maintain the freedom of other nations.

When I was in England, in a conference with the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street, he gave me a great deal of encouragement about Russia. He believed then that as a result of the war, better understandings would be created between the democratic nations and the Russian government. That was over a year ago.

I wrote something about this conversation on my return, and you can see now,

as a result of recent conferences, that Mr. Churchill was pretty nearly right in his appraisal of Russia. He had just returned from Russia shortly before I met him.

A few months ago I met Gen. Pat Hurley in Washington. He had been in Russia on a special mission for President Roosevelt. He was the first man representing any government outside of Russia who was taken to the battle fronts and allowed to witness everything that went on there and in every other part of Russia that had to do with the war.

I cannot disclose the substance of our conversation. Pat Hurley, as you know, was Secretary of War during the Hoover administration. He comes from Oklahoma,



President Tobin

made a lot of money in oil lands; is a decent, high-class gentleman to talk with, and very well informed. He was rather generous in giving me information on many matters in Russia in which I was deeply interested.

Sometime around the middle of December I had a conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his office. I again went into the Russian situation.

Secretary Hull has done more to clarify the position of our country on many matters with Joseph Stalin than any other individual (except the President) who has gone from this country to meet Russian leaders.

The meeting of Secretary of State Hull and Premier Stalin took place before the meeting of President Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin, so that when Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin were in meeting and conversing with each other freely on important subjects, the ground had been thoroughly prepared by Mr. Hull.

Mr. Hull seems to think that at the ending of this war Russia will be more inclined to go along with our way of thinking rather than trying to compel us to adopt their form of thinking.

Perhaps it is foolish at this time to predict anything because we do not know how this whole dangerous world situation may end and we do not know how the peace conference will end, but from every indication and from what has happened recently, the government of Russia does not place impossible obstacles in the way of better understandings.

There are, of course, those in our country who rave about the dangerous doctrine of Communism.

We understood Communism and we had every reason to know what it stands for, not only in Russia but in their attempt to revolutionize the world, to destroy religion and other institutions having to do with man's rights.

Therefore it isn't any wonder that people are nervous and a little bit timid about embracing the Russian leaders.

I repeat what I said above, that we have

no right to tell Russia what form of government it should adopt. We do have the right to protest to any nation that destroys the right of its subjects to observe their religious teachings and beliefs. But what we object to is the Communists' attempt to destroy our form of government and our religious beliefs and our right to negotiate working conditions for the masses of the working people.

It is my judgment now that while Russia will never give up its present form of government at the ending of this war, we undoubtedly will have better understandings and greater unity between England, Russia and the United States.

As a result of this war it is possible that religion may be permitted for those who desire religion, under the Soviet government of the future.

It is also possible that more liberal understandings and rights of expression will be allowed the masses of the toilers of Russia, and for that reason the American Federation of Labor cannot and will not, in my judgment, continue to hold any rigid position but will leave themselves open to developments, in the hope that as time goes on and conditions warrant, there will be real understandings between the Anglo-American-Russian labor movements, and even the German labor movement if one is allowed to prevail in Germany.

As far as I am able to analyze the minds of the workers of America, there is nothing but good will prevailing towards the masses of the people of Russia.

All that the American Federation of Labor is desirous of, in order to enter into negotiations and cooperation with Russian labor is to be convinced that there is a free labor movement in Russia, and that agitators and trouble-makers in our country who claim to speak for the Russian Soviet government be restrained from creating discontent and division within the organization of American workers.

In view of the fact that President Roosevelt has sent army men, including General

Hurley, and private citizens such as Joseph Davies and Wendell Willkie, as well as members of his Cabinet, to look into conditions in Russia and bring back the needed information, it may not be bad policy for the labor movement to strongly request President Roosevelt to send a representative of labor to Russia to look into the whole labor setup there and report back to the President and to the labor movement and to the people as a whole, over the air, what he has found out.

Conditions have changed in Russia and we must not hold rigidly to our past opinions if we find it necessary and up-to-date to change those opinions. The entire world has changed as a result of this war. Our present civilization was in jeopardy and the Russians did their share to save it.

Such a trip would be difficult and would have to be made by airplane, and whoever goes will be subject to many privations that will tax his health, strength and mind. All statements and expressions of the representative of the government and labor made in Russia should be carefully weighed before being expressed.

The man sent should also have the confidence and respect and trust of the toilers of our own country. The Russian people have greater confidence in us now and they know us better than they did a few years ago.

That was clearly demonstrated by Premier Stalin in meeting recently with the President of the United States and with the Prime Minister of England, wherein he said,

"But for American production the allied nations could not have won the war."

American production was accomplished by the workers of America. American production is the result of the fine organization and discipline and training of the toilers, through the labor movement.

Capital and the few men who control it, of course lent a helping hand, but most of the capital was supplied by the government through taxation. All the capital in the world could not turn out airplanes and ships, roll the steam engines, or dig coal, without labor.

Stalin had the graciousness, as well as the courage and backbone, to make this statement. Although not fully credited to the toilers by the American press and commentators, nevertheless it is our judgment that the Premier of Russia directly gave credit to the toilers of the United States when he made that statement.

Therefore, let us get together and set aside any personal feelings we may have and in behalf of the toilers of the world, especially those in our own country and those of our allies, let us request the President to find out just what the labor movement in Russia stands for; what it means; what its rights are, and whether or not it is free to regulate its own affairs, to the end that as free men the standard of the workers of that great country can be brought to some similar position as the conditions enjoyed by the workers of Great Britain and the United States.

Labor Failed to Assume Responsibility

ORGANIZED LABOR has been forewarned, the shadows of restrictive labor legislation have been and are continuously being cast, not only in many of our state legislatures but in congress as well. Let us not be lulled into a position of false security by the thought that this legislation is but the result

of some unfortunate coincidents; for that is truly "wishful thinking." Rather, let us realize fully that, more than anything else, it is due to labor's failure to assume an equal share of responsibility in return for the rights and privileges it has secured—*The Retail Clerks' International Advocate*.

For our part, we have faith in the army's leadership and in the leadership of President Roosevelt.—*The Ohio Teamster*.

Strikers Arouse Public Anger

BY THOMAS E. FLYNN

Executive Assistant to the General President

MANY of our local union contracts will be expiring shortly. Every effort should be made to renew them on the best terms possible. In most cases, agreements can be reached if negotiations are carried forward thoroughly and conscientiously.

Under no circumstances, regardless of provocative or deliberately unfair tactics by unscrupulous employers, should any union resort to a work stoppage.

In instances where employers show a tendency to make a profit out of the war by violating their agreements or by seeking to destroy union conditions, the union must take action through the proper legal or government channels.

Our vital transportation system must continue to function.

Any interruption in the movement of war supplies is a far greater threat to unionism in the United States than temporarily adverse conditions imposed by some employers.

Investigation has convinced the International that some employers are trying to provoke work stoppages and thereby arouse public sentiment against labor. They want strikes in order to justify their demand for strict federal laws governing unions. They are more interested in destroying unions than in destroying Fascism.

In fact, some of such employers are actually Fascists and prefer a dictatorial type of government under which labor can be handled as the Germans and Japs handle it.

Before they can get such a government they must arouse the hatred of the public against labor. They must make the public believe that labor stands in the way of a quick war victory and is actually prolonging the conflict and increasing casualties.

During a war, people are emotional. They

are faced with the loss of friends and relatives. They are not inclined to sit down and reason on a situation that they believe puts their loved ones in danger.

They are likely to turn savagely on anyone who, they think, is impeding the war.

With such a public psychology, Fascist flavored employers can go a long way. They can, in fact, go so far that many thoughtful labor leaders shudder at the consequences.

Therefore, every work stoppage, regardless of its cause, gives impetus to the Fascist propaganda. And if you don't think there is plenty of Fascist propaganda in America, financed by big employers, you should read the sensational book "Under Cover."

It should be needless to point out to any worker with any intelligence that news of every work stoppage goes rapidly to the armed forces. Often it is exaggerated. But it arouses hostility toward labor among our fighting men.

Labor will be in the most dangerous position of its history if the war ends with many restrictive laws on the statute books and 11 million men coming home from the war believing that labor fell down in the crisis.

The war appears to be moving rapidly toward victory. No matter how unjust the conditions under which you work, you will not be forced to tolerate them much longer.

And it is far better to tolerate them than to be provoked into any action which might make your conditions worse.

Labor cannot afford to take any chances on losing the war. Neither can it afford to take chances on losing public recognition of the big part it played in victory.

Labor has made a tremendous contribution toward quick victory by increasing its efficiency and rolling up mountains of war supplies to smother Germany and Japan.

We cannot afford to permit Fascists to

turn the public attention from our accomplishments and focus it on the strikes that have occurred.

The best way to stop unfair criticism is to stop strikes!

We must work harder and faster for the

next year to completely crush the Oriental and European Fascists. Once we have crushed them abroad, we can take care of them at home.

So, the urgent order of the International to every local union is—*stay on the job.*

Will Congress Draft Capital?

President Kills Plan to Draft Labor Alone

BY LESTER M. HUNT

NOBODY likes a labor draft. Nobody like an army draft either. In fact, nobody likes war or anything that goes with it.

Most Americans realize, however, that war is unavoidable when anyone sets out to conquer the world. The only alternative to war would be slavery. Compared to slavery, war is desirable.

A draft of labor has been proposed. Such a move has been in the cards a long time and in order to avoid such a possibility, the officers of this International have been ceaselessly urging workers to stay on the job in spite of many irritations.

Your officers knew that every work stoppage was another argument in favor of a labor draft. They knew that when the public finally became aroused by the number of work stoppages, federal legislation would follow.

That point has now been reached. Congress returned from its recess determined to enact laws of unprecedented severity. With its customary lack of understanding, the result promised to be discriminatory and ineffective.

Congress, which has failed to limit profits or prices, intended to limit labor alone.

At this point, President Roosevelt stepped into the picture to prevent any such lopsided legislation.

He proposed a labor draft provided that capital is also drafted through legislation that will protect labor by limiting war

profits and by keeping prices frozen within the range of frozen incomes.

Under the President's plan, labor and everyone else would be drafted. Under the congressional plan, labor alone would be drafted.

If everyone is to be treated in the same way, labor cannot seriously object to the President's plan. Labor is determined to win the war and if a general draft of all resources will end the war quicker, the lives of thousands of American 'boys will be saved.

That is the principal argument in favor of the draft. It will end the war quicker than it would be won if we drift along as we have been doing on the home front.

If wages are frozen and prices are also frozen, labor is better off than it would be in inflation. Under present conditions, inflation is inevitable. Inflation means that prices rise more rapidly than wages. Therefore, no matter how fast your pay goes up, prices are always one jump ahead. Labor always loses in inflationary periods.

The President has proposed a well-balanced program. True, it is a drastic program. But it is also a fair program and a program that will save American lives on the battlefields.

He is not going to permit congress to draft labor unless congress also drafts all other resources, including capital.

We suspect that there will be great oppo-

sition to this, in the name of labor, by persons who don't give a damn about labor. In other words, employers who don't want their profits reduced, will hypocritically object on the ground that labor will be "enslaved."

Isolationist politicians who don't want to see Germany or Japan crushed will also object with the same hypocrisy, in the name of labor. Some of them are already at it, led by senators who have become notorious as the pals of Fascists, Nazis and Ku Kluxers.

If you think such men are for labor, look up their records. It is only when they see a chance to embarrass the President, even though it slows up the war, that they shed an icy tear for labor.

The isolationists in congress do not want a draft of labor if a draft of capital accompanies it. They are trying to protect capital, not labor.

And as far as "enslavement" is concerned, the draft plan would be for the duration of the war only. And with it, that duration might be much shorter.

Organized labor has 2,000,000 of its own members to think of in this emergency who

are now in the armed forces. A general draft of all resources will protect them from bloodshed as it will protect the rest of us from inflation.

So far, this war has not interrupted the profits of big business.

Congress has repeatedly refused to enact recommendations of the President to restrict personal incomes of wealthy contractors.

Unless congress does that, there won't be any draft of labor. The President will veto it.

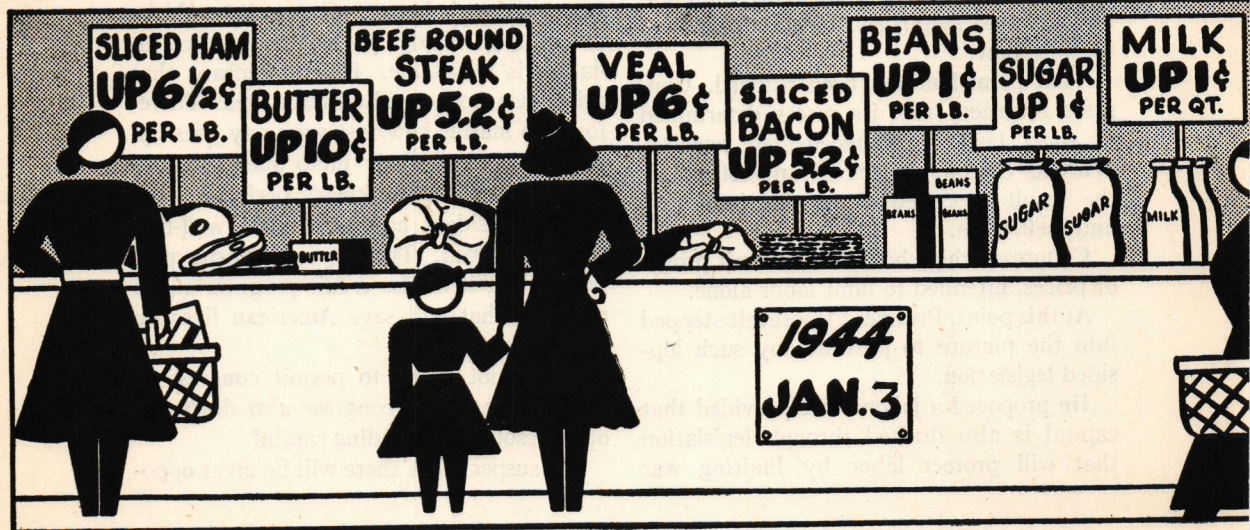
The whole matter is now up to congress. If it can forget its personal welfare long enough to think of the national welfare, it can strike a blow to win the war quickly.

So far it has listened to war profiteers and has refused to enact adequate tax laws or price control laws. It has even been afraid to let the soldiers vote.

As a consequence, congress has come to the crossroads. It has created a crisis. And once again, the President has been forced to intervene.

His recommendations are severe, but you can thank congress for that. If congress had discharged its obligations, this crisis would not face us today.

IF SUBSIDIES ARE STOPPED—



Power Trust Menaces Labor

Electricity Cartel Would Grab Public Plants

BY U. S. SENATOR HOMER T. BONE

THE postwar period will present what may well be a terrifying picture to the entire United States, but the problem is particularly grave in two or three of the big industrial states of the East, and in many of the far west and central western states. This problem is unemployment due to postwar demobilization.

Reliable estimates by the Department of Labor indicate that in the State of Oregon the number of unemployed when the war ends will represent over 33 per cent of the total number employed in that state in 1940.

The figure in the State of Washington is even more gloomy, for the number of postwar unemployed will be equal to over 45 per cent of the total number employed in 1940. California also presents a dismal picture of unemployment. The grim necessity for planning ahead to meet such a frightful shock is all too apparent. Only two states in the Union show greater possibilities for postwar unemployment than the State of Washington, and therefore it is of tremendous importance to that state to try to set its house in order to cushion itself against the shock.

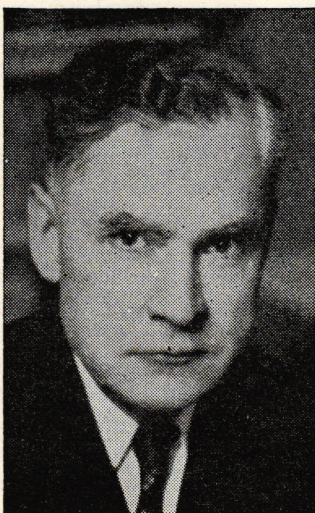
The greatest asset in the way of natural resources in the entire United States is possessed by the State of Washington. That is the matchless water-power resources of the state, which constitute 20 per cent of all hydraulic power in the United States. Probably the greatest advance we can hope to

make in the field of industry is in the realm of plastics, light metals, and in the electrochemical industry.

These developments offer the brightest hope for the future, and particularly for the

future of the State of Washington. Such developments call for vast floods of cheap electrical energy, and Washington is today singularly blessed in possessing the huge pools of power made available by the presence of the Grand Coulee and Bonneville power plants.

These enormous power developments came into being at a time when they were able to make their maximum contribution to our war effort, and without them the Pacific Northwest could not have played its vital part in the defense of the nation.



Senator Bone

The contributions of these plants to the war effort have been so valuable that they may have provided the turning point in the war. Thousands of fighting planes that fill the air in the battle zones are the children of Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

So valuable is this contribution that if it has shortened the war and helped to insure a more speedy victory we could write these plants off at the end of the war as a total loss and still have found in them one of the most important assets the nation possessed in its hour of peril.

Happily, we do not have to write them off, and they will continue to minister to the needs of the people of that section. They

will provide the most important element in the new industrial development I have mentioned. They constitute the backbone of the great public power movement of the State of Washington which has been foremost in the country in that field.

Today we are bluntly told by the head of one of the largest of the private power monopolies in the country that Uncle Sam should turn these magnificent plants over to the private power monopolies. Such a proposal is outrageous, and yet it may be well within the realm of possibility if the people are not careful.

Organized labor has a great stake in the political and economic operations that lie just ahead, and it is going to see a wild scramble on the part of the big business interests for economic domination as this war draws to a close. There can be little or no doubt that the giant monopolies of America, which are in many instances tied in with world cartel operations, will be very ruthless in their attitude toward small business, which seeks to compete.

It requires a fantastic stretch of imagination to assume that when this sort of a clash occurs labor will not be an unfortunate goat in such a controversy.

One need only be reasonably familiar with developments in the national capital to become aware of a growing volume of bitterness toward organized labor, and thoughtful men are well aware that this feeling will violently flare up in the postwar period. Well-informed men in the capital make no bones about this problem in discussing postwar operations, but at the moment most of this discussion is behind closed doors.

The big private electrical combines are a part and parcel of big business, and organized labor is lending itself to a dangerous operation if it fights public power by becoming an ally of the private power monopoly, which is one of the most cold-blooded and hard-boiled private monopolies in this country.

Certainly, if any group under the flag should stand against private monopoly, it is

organized labor. As a group, it should be the first to support every effort to smash cartel combines and private monopolies. Certainly this should be its position if it believes in "free enterprise" and a free competitive system in America.

One of the things that helped to bring the disease of Fascism to Europe was the presence of giant cartel monopolies which provided a degrading form of economic slavery for the people.

Our business men out west are now beginning to be painfully aware of what the big combines and cartel groups are able to do to their hopes and aspirations for the preservation of certain war industries in that section. The government turned to Alcoa to either build their own or operate government-owned aluminum plants. Now Alcoa is getting ready to shut down these western operations.

The business men of my state are deeply concerned but I have previously given them repeated warnings that this is what would happen to us as soon as the war tension eased. Unless there is a revamping of our business setup many of the fine and flowery phrases employed now will become worse than worthless promises.

Cartel operations are an exemplification of the rule of "scarcity." Business men damned the administration for "plowing under" pigs and otherwise trying to aid the farmers who were struggling with (then) huge surpluses of wheat and other commodities.

The cartel-monopoly operation is an economy of scarcities and controlled production, and it certainly presents a weird picture for men who benefit by the operations of the cartel system to censure the administration's effort to do something to help when a great surplus of commodities appear to be glutting the market and, for the time being, ruining the producer.

The inconsistencies in this picture are apparent to any thinking man. Some day some bold soul will write the history of this period in language that sizzles.

The rivers and lakes and water-power resources of America belong to the people. If organized labor helps to destroy public power development, it thereby plays directly into the hands of private monopolies. To persist in such a terrible operation would be to bring down upon the heads of our children the most disastrous economic consequences. Let no one tell members of organized labor that they cannot get a square deal from the public. If they cannot, then parliamentary government is eternally doomed in this country.

One of the challenges now laid by big business against the administration is that it has been "too friendly" to organized labor. It is worthy to note that this administration has also been friendly with public power development.

There never has been, and there never can be a more weird combination of inconsistent and antipathetic interests than a combination between private power monopoly and the labor movement of America. If organized labor is ever induced to align itself with big business, such a combination would probably spell doom for small business and the destruction of public power development.

In the development of public power over recent years, we have seen the working out of employer-employee relations in which every reasonable effort is being made to preserve the decent and desirable things in human relations. Organized labor now stands at the crossroads, and it faces a very crucial hour. God forbid it should make a terrific mistake by joining hands with forces that are instinctively hostile to all of the just aspirations of labor.

Teamsters Hold Florida Property

THE general executive board may hold some of its sessions in its own property at Miami Beach, Florida, this winter. The annual winter meeting of the board opened on January 31.

It may be necessary, however, to hold most of the sessions at the Miami Colonial Hotel because of all the hearings arranged and because the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will be at the Colonial as well as the members of the Building Trades Council.

The property owned by the International Union was purchased as a winter home for President Tobin by order of a committee working under instructions from the last convention of the International held in Washington, D. C., in 1940.

This convention acted unanimously and instructed the general executive board to

provide all care and do anything and everything to preserve the health and comfort of President Tobin because of his years of faithful service to the International Union and because for many years he worked as general president for almost nothing.

President Tobin, however, refused to accept the home and had it deeded and transferred to the International Union.

Some repairs had to be made and it is now considered a splendid property and a sound investment.

Recently the International had an offer for the property which would net the union 10 per cent profit on its investment, including all money expended for repairs and caretaking. But as property in that exclusive district is advancing rapidly, the International will not sell at this time.

Now — more than at any other period — organized labor must continue its wholehearted support of President Roosevelt and our beloved Nation.

—The Catering Industry Employee.

How Anaconda Controls Press

Montana's Leading Senator Exposes Corruption

BY U. S. SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY

Here is the statement of Montana's leading senator before the senate banking committee when the Bankhead-Cannon bill was under consideration. The bill would authorize the government to pay rural papers for advertising war bonds. The metropolitan press has had a strangle-hold on such advertising and violently objected to cutting in the rural press, claiming it would destroy "freedom of the press." Senator Murray explains how corporations such as Anaconda control the "free" press.

I AM supporting the Bankhead-Cannon bill because I think it will be a valuable aid to the government in expanding the sale of war bonds. It would be in the interest also of preserving a free press for the people. Only in a few cities of our state have we an honest press furnishing news free from propaganda.

It is a well known fact that the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. owns a string of newspapers in Montana. These papers are published in Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, Livingston and Billings. They own and publish both Democratic and Republican papers, so-called, and their policy is directed from the headquarters of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. in New York City.

In my home city of Butte, for example, the Anaconda Copper Co. owns the morning paper, a Democratic, and the evening paper, Republican, both printed on the same press, and the news is censored by the Anaconda Copper Co.

The news they publish is colored and distorted in such a fashion as to deceive and confuse the public on important issues. These papers, because of their affiliation with the Anaconda Mining Co., are subsidi-

dized with federal funds — in other words, the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. is making huge profits from government contracts and is able to maintain these papers at a

loss because of the excessive profits they are able to make from the government in wartime.

The company has been engaged in acts of wholesale fraud in the sale of wire and cable of such a defective nature as to endanger the lives of our boys on the war fronts. Anaconda itself carries expensive ads in its own papers which, of course, constitute deductible items in its income reports. Thus it finances its own papers with the taxpayers' money while it opposes government ads in the country press.



Senator Murray

The large metropolitan press and magazines of the country are also subsidized through costly advertising contributed by the big industrial corporations engaged in war work.

The cost of this advertising is deductible expense — in other words, the money expended by these corporations for advertising in their own newspapers and in the metropolitan press and magazines is furnished by the U. S. Government. In this way the

large papers and magazines of the country are being subsidized by big business, but the small country papers have been left out in the cold and are having a difficult time to survive.

The Bankhead-Cannon bill stipulates that the freedom of the press must be completely safeguarded.

We have yet to hear the opponents of the Bankhead-Cannon bill utter a word of criticism to the indirectly subsidized advertisements in the big daily papers for the promotion of bond sales.

Big national concerns, with nothing to sell because they have converted their industries to war production, are spending fabulous sums in fullpage ads to help the sale of war bonds. In this way they are subsidizing the press and using government money to do it.

The public is not aware of the fact that the money expended for such ads is an indirect subsidy from the U. S. treasury. It is a private press subsidy at the expense of the government.

The papers in Butte are owned and controlled for no other purpose than to control politics in the State of Montana.

It started years ago in the big fight between the copper kings of Montana, and they have ever since controlled and kept those newspapers which give them the power to dominate the state legislature and to dominate the federal elections as well, through suppressing news of what is going on, and suppressing the issues in the campaign.

That is acknowledged in Montana generally. It has been written up in the newspapers. It has been written up, I believe, in a number of books that have been issued in this country in recent times. For instance, George Seldes (whose weekly news letter

"In Fact" first published this statement), in his book, Freedom of the Press, has a whole chapter on it in which he discusses that situation.

They have carried on that conspiracy now for some years; and, had it not been for the country press keeping my name before the people of the state, I would have been defeated in the last election.

In all that I say here I do not wish to be considered as criticizing the fine body of men employed by the company-owned newspapers in my state. One newspaper man said to me on one occasion:

"Jim, you know I have always been a friend and an admirer of yours in Washington. I have never said one word against you and never will, but you must understand this paper does not belong to me — it belongs to the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and I must carry out its policies. If I failed, I would have to leave here, and where could I go at my age?"

They (Anaconda and the press it controls) are interested only in their own properties and the exploitation of the state. They are holding back the development of the state, and under their domination, the population of Montana, the third largest state in the Union, is dwindling.

They are compelling Montana to exist on the basis of raw-material economy. They are blocking the development of our great water resources and preventing the creation of cheap power which would develop industry and vastly increase our population.

I am in favor, therefore, of keeping our country newspapers alive so that we may be able to carry on the struggle against this corporation domination of our state. And I assume that the same situation may exist in other parts of the country.

The sob sisters are already at work urging a policy of appeasement toward the Germans after the end of this war. The sob sisters are aided and abetted by certain elements of "Big Business." The sloppy element takes the position they do because they cannot understand that the people of Germany are to blame for the atrocities of the German army.—*Southwest Teamster.*

This is the Record—Don't Forget it Shall We Trade All This for "Free Enterprise"?

FOR those who may have lost confidence in the President as champion of the common man, we list below 28 important social, economic and governmental reforms sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration since 1933. We print the list merely as a reminder for those who may have forgotten.

1. Establishment of a sound banking system.
2. Creation of a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to guarantee bank deposits.
3. Organization of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to save homes from foreclosure.
4. Saving farms from foreclosure by establishment of the Farm Credit Administration.
5. Rescuing agriculture from disaster through the AAA and the Soil Conservation Act.
6. Providing truth in the sale of securities and protecting the security of investors through the Securities and Exchange Commission.
7. Slum clearance.
8. Reduction of farm tenancy.
9. Old age insurance.
10. Unemployment insurance.
11. Federal aid to the crippled and blind.
12. Public works projects, carried on to provide work and to build thousands of permanent improvements.
13. Distribution of funds through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to save starving people who had reached the end of their resources.
14. Enactment of minimum wage and maximum hour laws.
15. The Civilian Conservation Corps and Reforestation.
16. The National Youth Administration, aiding thousands of underprivileged young people.
17. Legislation abolishing child labor.
18. Reciprocal trade agreements.
19. Stimulation of private home building through the Federal Housing Administration.
20. Breaking up utility monopolies and protection of consumers from extortionate rates.
21. Resettlement of farmers from marginal lands that cannot be cultivated profitably.
22. Getting electricity out to the farmers through the Rural Electrification Administration.
23. Water conservation programs.
24. Drought control and drought relief.
25. Crop insurance and the ever normal granary.
26. Assistance to farm cooperatives.
27. Conservation of natural resources.
28. *The National Labor Relations Act.*

The record speaks for itself.

—*The Ohio Teamster.*

With Ten Times Less, Would We Have Won?

Isolationist Senator Nye of North Dakota, defending isolationists' votes against preparedness, said if we had had ten times as much military, naval and air strength at Pearl Harbor, we would have lost ten times as much as we did.

Brother, there's deep thinking.

If we didn't have a Pearl Harbor, the Japs would have naturally attacked our West Coast.

But if that happened, we suppose, Senator Nye would have asked, "What the hell is the West Coast doing on the Pacific?"

—*Minnesota Teamster.*

Workers Must Vote This Year

Future of World May Hinge on U. S. Election

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

IT MAY be considered unimportant and perhaps bad judgment to have the people concentrate on who will be elected President and what party will control the Congress after January 1, 1945.

In a democracy this is freedom and it means a great deal to the nation and to the world what kind of men will handle the all-important affairs of our nation, which are substantially intertwined with the affairs of the civilized world.

No longer are we three weeks away from Australia by boat. We are within 40 hours of Australia from San Francisco. We are within 16 hours, by plane, from New York to the coast of Ireland. The countries of the world are getting closer and more compact as a result of the modern inventions of man.

The highest privilege in a free country is the right of the citizens to go to the polls and secretly cast their ballots for those whom they believe to be the best kind of men in training, in experience, in understanding of world problems, and in honesty, morally and financially.

Our country has been exceptionally fortunate in recent years in having honest men guiding the affairs of our nation. During many periods in the past in the history of our country, it was regrettable that moneyed interests, many of whom believed in the slavery of the white man as well as the black man, substantially influenced our government, and thereby controlled the policy and progress of our nation.

During the regrettable period after the election of Harding, the national government was in the control of Harry Daugherty of Marion, Ohio, and William J. Burns, the detective of doubtful reputation. Privileges were bought and sold and the rights

of the people auctioned to the highest bidder. This is only one black spot in the political history of our nation.

I am informed that once when Woodrow Wilson, after his election to the presidency, entered the Treasury Department he found a desk close to that of the secretary of the treasury and on inquiring who occupied the desk, he was informed that it was used by a representative of the J. P. Morgan interests.

I refer to this fact in order to show what went on in those days. This banking interest of Wall Street knew what the government was going to do, had advance information, and regulated their affairs accordingly, and were in a position, even before any other banking institution, to take advantage of the situation, and from such advantages reaped millions in this and other countries.

It is a well known fact that in the old days the Interstate Commerce Commission was stacked with lawyers who represented the railroad corporations. It is well known that many of the men who were placed in the Supreme Court of the United States were corporation lawyers and had for their clients, before being appointed, the large oil companies and other large combinations of wealth.

Those men on the Supreme Court are human and it is only natural to assume that their previous friendships, created by substantial retainers, had some influence on their decisions. At any rate, with all of the fault-finding of today, we pray that we never go back to those days.

It is well known that a small gang of politicians met in an inside room in the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, caroused and gambled all night, and then selected Harding as their "stooge" for the presidency at the convention in June, 1920.

Coolidge, who succeeded Harding at his death, was an honest man insofar as money matters were concerned. He was, however, an obedient servant of the machine of politics, and when chosen as vice-president he was sneered at by Penrose and his kind. Harding died under strange conditions. Coolidge became President by accident. Much more could be written on this.

No man who can be nominated by either of the two parties this year can be for one moment as dangerous as some of the men who were nominated and elected in the years past. History now shows that we are going through this second war as a result of the jealousy of leading politicians in the United States Senate in 1919, who hated Woodrow Wilson, and because of their hatred they were successful in keeping us out of the League of Nations.

It was pitiful that after all the sacrifices we had made in blood and money, we then refused to participate in the great affairs of the civilized world, if not for the protection of Europe, at least for our own protection.

It is now conceded by honest statesmen the world over that if the United States had been sitting in at Geneva at the meetings of the League of Nations and had been an important affiliate, in all likelihood we would have kept our eyes on Germany a little more closely than the politicians of France, or the umbrella-carrying premier of England.

Because of this jealousy and hatred and lack of desire to save the masses of humanity by the politicians of 1918 and 1919, we are now paying the price by offering up the lives of, perhaps, not thousands, but millions, of our men, and placing an indebtedness on our country that it will take 100 years at least to overcome.

For the above reasons we must, every one of us, be on the job watching the next election. It means that we in this generation

shall do what the previous generation refused to do; that is, we shall put forth every effort to elect the right men to office. They must be men who understand world affairs, men who are unselfish, intelligent, courageous, and honest, so that we will save the next generation from the sufferings of war which we and other parts of the civilized world are now unjustly and unnecessarily enduring.

Therefore the need of the working men and women of the nation is to take a special interest at this particular time in who shall govern the nation for the next four years; who shall be returned to office in the November election.

If I only had the power to impress upon the masses of the people the great dangers confronting us in this election, I would consider that I had done something greater than anything else in life.

Not only do we run the risk of having our liberties and freedom destroyed now, but future generations may have their liberties and their freedoms and all that we believe in destroyed or left unprotected if the treaty of peace is not properly drawn to protect us and them and if the conditions laid down are not enforced to the letter.

These peace provisions must be enforced in such a way that the foolish sentimentalists that we have always with us shall not again be successful in setting aside those agreements, treaties and pledges, and shall not again be successful in bringing back to power the rapacious monsters of Europe and Asia who have been responsible for this last war.

It is, therefore, the duty of every man and woman who has the right to vote to be prepared to register and cast his individual vote, and to see that others do so, in the next general election, because on your individual vote may depend world safety, world world civilization, world freedom.

The newspapers have hailed congress' actions as a revolt against Roosevelt. It was more than that; it was A REVOLT AGAINST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

—The Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator.

Hostile Japs Hoodwink Churches

Spread Propaganda for Jobs in War Centers

How American churches have been deluded into permitting secretly hostile Japs to spread their propaganda through important war production centers of the Midwest was revealed recently by an incident in the editorial rooms of the *Indianapolis Star*.

The incident occurred when a Los Angeles Jap named Henry N. Tani was brought into the newspaper office by the Rev. William Nelson, pastor of the Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Tani was in town to tell the Rev. Nelson's Sunday school class about the loyalty of the American-born Japs now in concentration camps and to create sentiment for their release.

He was brought into the newspaper office for an interview that would give added circulation to the propaganda.

Paul Janes, an alert reporter for the *Star*, did the interviewing.

Janes drew from Tani the fact that he was making a speaking tour through the important war production states of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The tour was being financed by the religious denomination the Rev. Nelson represented.

Thus, in every defense center he reached, the Jap was assured of a sympathetic local audience with local clergymen sponsoring his appearance and promoting interviews in the local newspapers.

Tani revealed that until recently, he was vice-principal of the high school at the Jap camp at Topaz, Utah, a hotbed of propaganda fanned by the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is the organization that attempted a year ago to hold a celebration of a Jap Buddhist festival in an Oregon Jap cemetery under cover of darkness.

The ceremony was broken up, however, by residents of the neighborhood who recalled how many of the Jap fliers shot down in the Pacific wore the class rings of Oregon colleges.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation has also been active in Minneapolis.

Tani said that 500 Japs had been released from concentration camps to "relieve the manpower shortage" in the important war production center of Minneapolis.

None of the Japs turned loose to find jobs in war plants were investigated by the FBI. They were just let out because some social reformer or pacifist thought they were nice people.

Tani told Janes there was a vast difference between the rebellious Japs at Tule Lake, Calif., and those in other camps.

He demanded that all these thousands of Japs be immediately released to take the jobs American workers lost when they went into the army and navy to fight the Japs.

Tani insisted that these Japs, like himself, were loyal American citizens and desired the jobs, not through any desire for the good wages but only to help win the war.

But Janes suspected Tani was as untruthful as his race. And suddenly he shot at him the question:

"Are you in favor of unconditional surrender for Japan?"

"No," blurted out Tani, caught by surprise.

"Then how do you think the war should end?" Janes demanded.

Several moments of embarrassed silence followed while the Jap squirmed and fumbled for words to cover the confession he had just made.

Then the Rev. Nelson came to the rescue. "I think he means," he said, "that the

war should end with a victory for democracy."

"Yes, yes," echoed Tani gratefully. "That's it. A victory for democracy."

But no unconditional surrender!

In other words, Tani admitted what Teamsters have long suspected: that the Japs now touring the country speaking to church groups are secretly attempting to promote sentiment for a negotiated peace.

By ingratiating themselves into unsuspecting religious denominations, they hope to gain converts for a "Christian peace" that would leave Japan strong enough to eventually destroy Christianity.

And by putting thousands of Japs into war jobs, they can infiltrate labor unions and establish a new espionage system in the

United States to prepare for the next Pearl Harbor.

Tani significantly admitted that the Japs were having trouble getting jobs in Indianapolis, indicating that it was because the city is the national headquarters for both the American Legion and the Teamsters' Union.

Both organizations have strongly resisted the Jap encroachment with the result that Tani said it had been possible to find jobs for only 50 Japs in Indianapolis.

That is just 50 too many.

Unless other unions arouse themselves, the war production centers of the nation will be flooded with Japs willing to work for cheaper wages and the eternal glory of their emperor.

Vice-President Leslie B. Goudie Dies Suddenly

WE regretfully announce the death of Leslie B. Goudie, third vice-president of the International Union. He died suddenly last month in Chicago after a brief illness.

Vice-President Goudie had been president of the Chicago Joint Council of Teamsters since 1928 and secretary-treasurer of Local No. 772 since 1919. He had been an international vice-president since 1932.

During the time he was president of the Chicago Joint Council the membership increased from 20,000 to 80,000 and the number of affiliated locals rose from 19 to more than 50.

Vice-President Goudie was born 56 years ago in Chicago. He attended the public schools there and after graduating from high school, went into the real estate business with his father in Gary, Indiana.

After a short time he returned to Chicago and was employed by the elevated railroad system for three years. In 1915 he became a tea and coffee salesman and joined Local No. 772, with which he has been affiliated ever since.

The officers of the International join his friends in Chicago in mourning his loss and extend their sympathies to his family in their bereavement.

We Believe in Free Enterprise, Too

We in Connecticut have believed in free enterprise for a long time. We don't use the phrase "free enterprise" as a smokescreen for an attack on President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

We don't make it appear that our economic system is being undermined by "that man in the White House."

We believe that free enterprise means the right of an American to conduct his personal affairs and his business without interfer-

ence, as long as his affairs and business practices do not conflict with the best interests of the majority of the people.

Look closely if you can, into the records of those who are screaming most about "free enterprise" and you will find, in most cases, that they are referring to laws and regulations by the national government designed to protect the masses of people of this country.

—The Union Times, New Haven, Conn.

Chicago Tribune Shudders Again

Looks Back to Good Old Days of Hungry Hoover

BY LESTER M. HUNT

ONE Gilbert H. Montague, speaking through the columns of the *Chicago Tribune* — the logical medium for the sentiments he expresses — tells us that social security is a dangerous thing for the workers.

He says the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would "impose a fantastic burden that would threaten America with social and economic chaos," according to the *Chicago Tribune*.

And who is Gilbert H. Montague?

You guessed it. He is the spokesman of the New York State Chamber of Commerce on social security. He is also a member of the committee on anti-trust laws of the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of the same committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He was the legal counsel for Hoover's "committee on social trends."

This qualifies him as an expert in the eyes of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Montague reaches the amazing conclusion that the policies of the federal government since 1932 are bad because unemployment was worse then than it was during the "good old days" of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

In other words, the Republican policies between 1920 and 1932 brought good times while those of the New Deal since 1932 brought bad times. Says Montague!

The Republicans let business do what it pleased and the New Deal "ruined free enterprise," according to Montague.

If the Republican policies brought prosperity during the early 1920's, then what brought about the financial collapse?

The collapse occurred under Hoover while Montague was busy on his committee studying social trends.

Therefore, the financial collapse and

colossal unemployment occurred while the Republican policies of free enterprise had a free hand.

When the Roosevelt administration came in, it found millions of people not only unemployed but actually hungry. It fed those people and while it was doing so the Republicans clamored about the money it cost and ridiculed "leaf raking" projects.

Certainly it cost money and certainly a lot of the work was non-essential but it gave millions of people the food they couldn't get while the Republicans were exalting "free enterprise."

Now Montague is raising the same objection to the social security bill sponsored by Senator James E. Murray of Montana, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Congressman John D. Dingell of Michigan.

He says it costs too much. By implication, he says that we should go back to the prosperity of the 1920's when business ran wild.

And if we do that, who will protect us against another collapse in 1950?

It won't be Montague. He had his chance before as the legal advisor of Hoover's committee on social trends.

And it won't be the National Association of Manufacturers. They had their chance, too. And so did the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The people listened to them once. They elected Hoover on the promise of "a chicken in every pot." He was the candidate of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce. And when Hoover got through there weren't any chickens and there was hardly a pot left to a precinct.

Yet Montague, the spokesman for these

discredited free enterprisers, now blandly tells us in the *Chicago Tribune* that the New Deal is responsible for unemployment and that Hoover had the answer. Hoover got the answer at the polls in 1932.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is designed to guard against another tragedy such as that of 1929. It would raise social security payments so that a man would have some protection against sickness or unemployment.

If he is permanently disabled, he would receive payments on which he could feed and clothe his family without taking the children out of school and sending them to work in the factories of free enterprise.

It would guarantee injured workers proper medical care.

In short, it would remove the great hazards of modern economic life for the man whose income is so small that he can barely feed his family.

The propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce would have us believe that nobody needs such security. They tell us everybody is getting extravagant wages and is rolling in luxury.

As a matter of fact, some industrial workers are very well paid.

But the average income for all workers whose wages were taxable for social security in 1942 was \$1,181. An income of \$1,181 per year means a wage of \$22.71 per week.

A man on that pay can't lay aside much for the rainy day the *Chicago Tribune* is trying to promote for him.

But a man on that pay is pretty well off, compared to some 21 million people in this country. The estimates of the treasury department are that 21 million people earned less than \$19.23 per week last year.

That isn't very much but it is exactly \$19.23 more than they were earning when the New Deal took over in 1932 after 12 years of Republican free enterprise.

All the efforts of the present administration have been to promote individual security. The efforts of the preceding administrations were to promote corporation prosperity.

Individual security has been promoted to a greater degree than ever before in American history. It has necessitated restriction of past industrial practices. It has cost money.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill proposes to make that individual security permanent. It would collect sufficient money from payrolls to finance a program of social security against the hazards of age, sickness and Republican unemployment.

The *Chicago Tribune* is a voice from the past.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is a beacon toward the future. That bill is now before congress. Congress has a chance to make partial amends for many vicious acts, such as its rejection of subsidies for food, its hypocrisy with the soldiers' vote and its manipulation to provoke a financial crisis which would necessitate a sales tax.

The men who are fighting this war are not doing so to restore the period of "free enterprise" of which the *Chicago Tribune* talks. They do not want to return to a temporary boom which will end in a financial collapse and leave them standing on a street corner with a sack of apples.

If congress values its own security, it had better consider the security of everyone else. The old days are not coming back. And neither is this congress, unless it stops looking over its shoulder.

President Roosevelt's defense policies were savagely attacked by the enemies he made when he befriended labor. These enemies were successful in slowing down our defense program so that when war hit us, it was a harder blow than it would have been had the President been allowed to prepare us for it.

—The International Laundry Worker.

One Massachusetts Teamster Killed, Another Captured

ONE MORE Massachusetts Teamster has been killed in action and another is a prisoner of war, according to reports from Secretary Leonard A. Ryan of Local No. 170 of Worcester and Secretary A. Pearlstein of Local No. 259, Boston.

Pearlstein reported the death of Harry Beckman, seaman first class, due to enemy action in foreign waters. The place of his death and the ship on which he served are withheld by military authorities for the time being. Beckman had been a member of Local No. 259 since 1931. On October 13, 1942, he enlisted in the naval reserve. He

is the first member of this local to die in action, Pearlstein said.

"He made the supreme sacrifice in order to maintain and preserve those ideals that are so precious to us and without which life would not be worth living — freedom of conscience and the right to worship God in our own way," Pearlstein wrote.

Ryan reported that Lieut. William T. Savage is a prisoner of war in Germany. He was a bombardier on one of the planes that has been in such heavy action over Germany. His plane was hit and he was forced to bail out.

Government Will Soon Check Union Finances

ANY employer who pays any money to some undercover or underworld character in order to escape paying the scale provided in a War Labor Board contract, or in order to escape some provision of the decision, is placing his neck in the halter.

You will have to adjust yourselves to new legislation very soon, relative to the position of your union. You will have to make an accounting of the expenditures of your local union, what salaries you receive, the manner in which you carry on your elections, and many other things, so prepare

yourselves now by correcting anything that may be wrong with the affairs of your union.

For instance, if you go to Washington on a trip for your union and you charge \$50 a day for expenses, the government may require you to show where you spent that \$50. The days of the penny-ante chisellers in labor and business are coming to an end. We are indeed happy that this International Brotherhood of Teamsters uses a system of accounting for salaries and other expenditures for which we need have no fear.

Senator Writes Laws---He Doesn't Read Them

Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana Democrat, has just demonstrated again that it is O. K. to pass laws, so long as they apply only to the other fellow.

Newspapermen cornered Van Nuys to ask whether the Senate judiciary committee, of which he is chairman, would consider a proposed constitutional amendment introduced by Senator W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel, Texas Democrat, to limit the President and Vice-President of the United States to one six-year term.

"Of course, of course," brusquely replied Van Nuys. "I think such a proposal has a

great deal of merit. In fact, it would not surprise me if the Senate passed it."

His audience looked a little startled. One reporter asked:

"Have you read the O'Daniel amendment carefully, Senator? You know, it also provides that senators shall be limited to one six-year term."

"The hell it does!" exclaimed the astonished Hoosier solon. He was assured that it did.

"Well I can tell you one thing right now," Van Nuys asserted. "That bill won't get anywhere. No, sir!"—*The Chicago Sun*.

Teamster Local Unions Ask Too Much for Too Little

TO ALL ORGANIZERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION:

I do not know how long this war will last but I do know this: we cannot keep up with the demands made on us as an International Union by our 1,000 local unions for relief in the presentation of their cases demanding wage increases. For this and other reasons I am writing this letter.

It should be understood that the Statistical Department was started only to help in large and important controversies and to furnish advice and statistics on problems of serious importance confronting our unions.

When the general president advocated the establishment of a Statistical Department there was some slight opposition to it within the general executive board. But it has proved a success beyond even our highest anticipations.

The department has been enlarged because of the enormous amount of work demanded of it. We have had to increase the salaries of those in the department in order to keep their services and to prevent them from being taken over by other institutions, especially the government, where, for the time being at least, some of those men could obtain slightly better wages.

Our other departments, such as the Legislative Department, have in numerous instances been called upon to sit in on governmental boards at government hearings, which we did not contemplate in the beginning.

There are at least 15 different boards in Washington, and every one of those boards is important to our International Union. Lately there has been established the Appeals Board, where in all cases where decisions have been rendered, either party may appeal. This not only applies to our union but to all other unions.

This board is composed of a representative from the employers, a representative from labor, and a representative from the government.

Serving on this board is one of our general organizers, Raymond T. McCall, formerly a business representative of Local Union No. 494. You can realize how important it is to have a man on this board who understands our problems. The difficulty very often is in getting the right kind of man. The ordinary business agent, while he may be a good enough man at home, is not competent to sit on those boards.

We need men of understanding and diplomacy, who will keep us informed of the importance of a case before the Appeals Board and also be sufficiently influential to convince the other members of the board, representing employers and government, as to the justice of our case.

We try to pay the salaries of the men on those boards, because we feel they are more independent when they receive their salaries from us than if they were on the payroll of the government. Sometimes we are compelled by law to forego this procedure.

The point I am trying to make is this: that local unions have now gotten into the habit of expecting — no matter what grievance they have regarding wages and hours — I repeat, they expect one of our main statisticians to handle their case. We have 1,000 local unions and only five people working in the Statistical Department. Three of those men are kept busy digging up records, governmental reports and other necessary information required in the presentation of our cases, or in the composition of our arguments.

The average local union desires not only that the International Union present their case, if it is of serious importance, but they

ask us to send men into their districts to prepare the cases. This we cannot and will not do. Organizers influenced by and sentimental about their local surroundings in some instances encourage this procedure.

Organizers are the paid representatives of the International Union and they must not only defend the International Union but protect and argue for the decisions made by the general president in matters of this kind. The general president is only the servant of the union and it is the foremost duty of an organizer to relieve the general president of requests of this kind by emphatically explaining to local unions that it is utterly impossible for us to take care of their local work.

Some of our officers and, I am satisfied, our general membership, do not understand what a serious job we had trying to get the Trucking Commission or panel established and continued, in order to bring some more direct and immediate relief to our unions. We cannot go in before this panel and expect our man — the labor man — to do all the arguing of our case. He is a government official, representing our organization, just the same as another member of the panel represents the employers.

Joint councils and certain districts should have a statistical department in each large industrial district, and they should branch out and help local unions, when necessary, in their immediate vicinity. The cost should be divided up on a per capita basis among the local unions, depending upon the membership.

For instance, if the cost was \$25,000 a year for a district statistical department, the membership should be assessed a sufficient amount — to be paid three or four times a year — for the maintenance of that department.

The cost of living varies in different districts. Consequently the statistical departments in the different districts should have all of their facts and figures and data up to date and ready for use.

Then if a case goes before the national

trucking commission or if it is appealed to the Appeals Board, our national statistician — if there are a large number of members involved — may be helpful in presenting the case, with the aid of the local statisticians.

I repeat, we cannot do everything that we would like to do on our very limited income. Some business agents argue — of course from a selfish and very often ignorant standpoint — that the International Union has ten million dollars in its treasury. This amount would be only equal to one million dollars when we had 60,000 members a few years ago.

In other words, the per capita for the defense of the membership, per individual member, is not any greater now than it was 12 years ago, based upon the number of members then and now.

The income of the International Union has not been increased since the Cleveland convention in 1920. That is the one weak spot in the history of our International Union.

When it is considered what we have done with the amount of money given to us as International officers, we regret that the general membership, mostly influenced by the local officers, have refused to give us more up-to-date, modern supplies financially. The contribution of our general membership, which, I repeat, has not been changed for 23 years, is one cent a day per member, in addition to some revenue we obtain from initiation fees, which will be very little after the war has ended and our men in the service return to their positions.

To give you some idea of our expenses I might mention that we have a large staff in the International headquarters in Indianapolis, of stenographers, bookkeepers; and 13 employees in the Mailing Department. In addition to this, we have a large staff of organizers, to whom we pay good salaries. Those men help in wage controversies, strikes, auditing books, etc.

Our contract with our lawyer in Washington, which includes his traveling ex-

penses and certain extra remuneration when he leaves Washington, costs us over \$20,000 a year.

Our Legislative Department will run from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year.

Our Statistical Department, with its several employees, office rent, and some traveling expenses, is now costing us in the neighborhood of \$50,000 a year.

Our magazine alone costs us about \$175,000 a year. All this and much more must come out of the one cent per day per member (we never levied an assessment).

Many organizations have reduced the size of their magazine; others accept advertising; some have discontinued publication. We have increased the size of our magazine and we have increased our circulation, but we have not accepted any advertising. Our bill for printing and mailing alone one month was \$12,800. This does not take into account the other expenses, the salaries of the large number of employees we have making corrections and changes in the mailing lists, the cost of the machinery, stencils, and other items.

Our magazine has the widest circulation of any labor union publication in America. We believe that we need to advertise and to set forth to our membership and to the newspaper fraternity of the nation the position of labor.

It can be done in no better way.

The demand for our publication is increasing month after month. It not only defends our union and explains our position, but it helps the officers and business agents when the members and their families read the articles contained in the columns of our magazine.

With the general attack made on labor by paid columnists, with the publicity against the present administration, and with the reaction setting in against labor from politicians and employers' associations, there is greater need now for publicity and for every other means of defense that labor can employ or bring to its assistance.

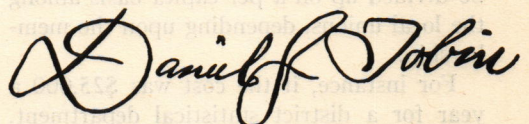
Unfortunately the general labor movement, for reasons difficult to explain, seems not to understand this serious situation, or if they do, they are doing little to offset it.

Officers of local unions should be talked to plainly and instructed by the paid representatives of the International Union in the field. Most of our organizers are continuously doing that.

Advise local unions and joint councils that the International Union cannot take care of all of their statistical work in the preparation of cases for the Trucking Commission; that they must prepare their own cases by establishing local bureaus; that not only will those bureaus be needed during the war, but immediately after the war when the National War Labor Board is dispensed with.

No man is successful as a business man or as a labor official unless he can visualize the future. We are not only working for today with all its problems, but we must prepare for the future.

Fraternally yours,



General President.

This war cannot be won unless every single one of us immediately does one of the two things—*Fight or work for our country.* There should be no exception to this, and we must find the way to involve everyone under this slogan in one capacity or another, determined by fitness.—*Organized Labor, San Francisco.*

There is our Commander in Chief, quietly and uncomplainingly carrying on the great work of direction. His sons all in the service. His wife engaged in works of mercy. Yet all are pilloried and condemned by ingrates who are not understandable.—*Minneapolis Labor Review.*

Senators Fear Invasion, Too

NOT ONLY the Germans fear an Anglo-American invasion of Europe that would knock the Nazis out of the war. Some United States senators are afraid of it, too.

And they are using exactly the same propaganda that the Germans are using.

They are saying that the invasion force will be largely American and that therefore the casualties will be largely American. Their purpose is to arouse hostility in the United States to the invasion on the ground that England is shirking her share of the fighting and casualties.

The senators say that Americans will constitute 73 per cent of the invasion force. If that is true, they should be prosecuted for giving valuable military information to the enemy.

Maybe they do not consider Germany as an enemy. The acts of such senators before and since Pearl Harbor have helped Germany and injured the United States. Germany, apparently, is their friend. At least, they have proved themselves true friends of Germany.

Also, if the percentages are true, they refute the inference the senators make. They show that England is making a contribution to the invasion force in fair proportion to her resources.

The population of the United States is about three times that of England. Therefore, in any joint military undertaking, the United States should contribute 75 per cent of the troops.

According to the senators, we are contributing 73 per cent, which means that England is sending more than her fair percentage.

The Germans would give almost anything to know the size and the composition of the invasion force. If it is to be largely British, they know where the troops will come from and probably where the blow will be delivered. If it is to be largely American, they can make the same deductions and probably identify the troops that will participate.

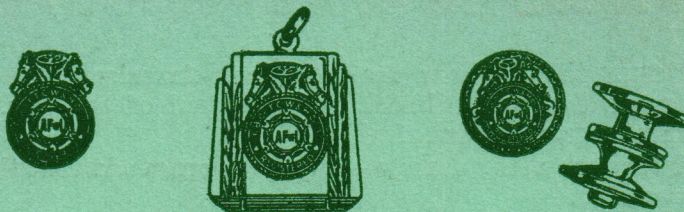
In either case they can get set for the blow. And if they are set, our casualties will be much larger.

When senators blab such information they are playing with the lives of American boys, many of them their own constituents. For propaganda purposes against the national administration they run the chance of making the invasion more costly.

These senators know that thousands of American boys are soon to die. And in order to gain political advantage from that tragedy, they jeopardize the success of the entire military campaign.

They hope bereaved parents will blame the administration for the death of their sons. No doubt their tears will give such senators a laugh. To such a level, in such an hour, has senatorial statesmanship descended.

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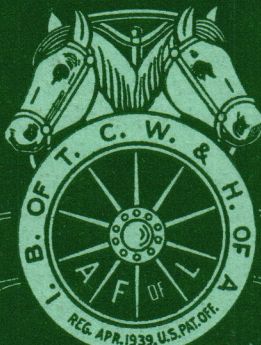
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary

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